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The People's Press,

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BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Miscellaneous.

CAPTIONS

Of the Acts and Resolutions passed by the General Assembly of N. C. at its session commencing November 17th, and ending December 22d, 1862.

1. An act to amend an act, passed and ratified on the 16th day of February, 1859, entitled "An act to incorporate the Lizzerdale Copper Company."

2. An act to provide a supply of powder and lead in the several counties of this State.

3. An act to amend the Ordinance of the Convention entitled "An Ordinance to make some provision for the families of soldiers dying in service." Ratified the 22d February, 1862, and for other purposes.

4. An act amendatory of the law in relation to Sheriffs' Bonds.

5. An act in reference to the salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity.

6. An act to authorize the agent of Cherokee lands, to refund the purchase money in certain cases.

7. An act concerning Justices of the Peace in Bladen county.

8. An act to authorize the magistrates of the County of Chatham to levy a tax for the purpose of working the public roads in said county.

9. An act to establish the Eighth Judicial Circuit, and for other purposes.

[The seventh Judicial Circuit, as changed by this act, is constituted of the following counties, viz: Polk, Rutherford, McDowell, Mitchell, Burke, Watauga, Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, Cleaveland and Gaston. The Superior Court of Polk county is to be held on the first Monday in March and September; the Superior Courts of the other counties are to be held on the following Monday's respectively in the order in which they are named, to wit: Lincoln on the 2d Monday, Cleaveland on the third, and so on.

The Eighth Judicial Circuit consists of the counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Transylvania, Henderson, Madison, Yancy and Buncombe. The Superior Court of Clay is to be held on the 1st Monday of April and September. The others to be held as above on the succeeding Monday's in their order, the Court of Buncombe county to continue for two weeks.

The Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the seventh circuit to be held as follows: In Polk county on the first Monday in March, June, September and December, and on the succeeding Monday's in the other counties *seriatim*.

In the Eighth circuit, the County Court of Clay is to be held on the first Monday in April, July, September and December, the courts of the other counties to be held on the succeeding Mondays in the order in which they are mentioned above.]

10. An act for the purchase of provisions.

[Provides that the Governor appoint agents, at a fixed compensation, to purchase corn, rice, bacon, and other provisions, and have the same transported for safe keeping to such points as he may select. The provisions to be sold, under the direction of the Governor, at such prices as will cover the cost and expenses, to agents appointed by the County Courts, for the poor and the families of soldiers in service. The sum of $500,000 is appropriated for this purpose.]

11. An act to establish a Superior Court of Law and Equity for the county of Alleghany.

12. An act to change the time of holding the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Mecklenburg county.

[Enacts that the Courts of Pleas and Quarter sessions of Mecklenburg county shall be held on the second Monday of January, April, July and October.]

14. An act supplementary to an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, and ratified on the 9th day of December, 1862, entitled "An act to amend the ordinance of the Convention," entitled "An ordinance to make some provision for the families of soldiers dying in the service," ratified the 22d day of February, 1862, and for other purposes.

14. An act to amend an act, ratified the 25th day of February, 1861, entitled "An act to incorporate the Bank of Western North Carolina."

15. An act to provide for the better management and repair of the Western Turnpike Road, and rebuilding and repairing certain bridges on the same.

16. An act to amend the charter of the Bank of Lexington, and establish the Bank of Graham.

17. An act to prohibit the distillation of spirituous lipuors.

[Prohibits distillation of spirituous liquors after the 1st of January, 1863, from "corn, wheat, peas and peanuts, oats, rye, Chinese sugar cane, the seed thereof, syrup, molasses, rice, dried fruit or potatoes, or any mixture of any or either of them." Violators of this law are subjected for each act of distillation to indictment as for misdemeanor. Penalty, fine and imprisonment—the fine not to be less than $500; the imprisonment not less than sixty days.

Persons offending against the provisions of this act are also to be deemed guilty of a distinct offence for every day or part of a day in which they shall be so offending. This act does not repeal the ordinance of the Convention. The latter expires by limitation on the 1st day of January 1863.]

18. An act to construct a Railroad from Dallas, in Gaston county, by the way of Lincolnton, to Newton, in Catawba county.

19. An act to allow further time for the registration of Grants, Conveyances and other instruments.

20. An act for the benefit of Justices of the Peace, refugees from their counties.

21. An act to change the place of comparing the polls in the 44th Senatorial district.

22. An act to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad.

23. An act to amend the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfields railroad company, as amended by an ordinance of the Convention.

24. An act to establish a Bank in the town of Lincolnton, N. C.

25. An act in relation to the Richmoad manufacturing company.

26. An act to incorporate the Swift Island Gold Mining company.

27. An act to amend the charter of the Western Plank Road.

28. An act to incorporate the Macon leather company, in the county of Macon.

29. An act to amend an act, entitled "Militia Bill," ratified the 20th day of September, 1861.

[Repeals the provison requiring militia officers to drill in uniform, and enacts that "it shall be the duty of the Colonel to assemble his regiment at least once a year for drill and review," and "it shall be the duty of the Captain to assemble his company for drill at least once in every three months in time of war, and once in every six months in time of peace." The law amended required two regimental reviews during the year, and company drills once a month in time of war—once in three months in time of peace.]

30. An act to amend the 9th and 12th sections of chap. 101 of the Revised Code, entitled "Roads, Ferries and Bridges."

31. An act for the relief of our sick and wounded soldiers.

[Provides for the appointment by the Governor of an agent, with the assimilated rank of Major, to reside in Richmond, Va., or elsewhere, as the necessities of the case may require, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Surgeon General, to visit the hospitals daily, to ascertain the wants of our sick and wounded soldiers and supply them—to aid such as may deserve furloughs and discharges in procuring them, and to take charge of the North Carolina Depot of Medical Stores. The Governor is also authorized to appoint 2 or more Surgeons to visit the camps and hospitals in this State and in Virginia (outside of Richmond) and perform similar duties.

He is also authorized to fill vacancies in the Medical staff of N. C. Regiments until permanent appointments are made by Confederate authority. The Surgeon General is directed to provide proper medical attention for soldiers returning to the State, afflicted with small-pox or other contagious diseases. He is also empowered to establish "way side hospitals," and a depot for the collection of medical supplies, hospital stores, clothing, &c., in Raleigh or elsewhere—$300,000 are appropriated for these purposes annually.]

32. An act to alter the line between Jackson and Transylvania counties.

33. An act to incorporate the Presbyterian publishing and printing company in the Town of Fayetteville.

34. An act to perfect certain grants in favor of Peyton & William Colvard.

35. An act to regulate the fees of Jailors.

[Amends the 38th section of the 102nd chapter Revised Code, by authorizing the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, a majority of the justices being present, to fix the fees that jailors may receive for finding prisoners with the fuel and other articles required by law.

Amends also the 33rd section of the same chapter by giving the same power to the County Courts to regulate the fees of County Surveyors in like manner.]

36. An act to provide ways and means for supplying the Treasury.

[Provides that the Public Treasurer shall issue, upon the faith and credit of the State, $1,500,000 in Treasury notes, in 5 cent notes, 10 cent notes, 25 cent notes, 50 cent notes, 75 cent notes, $1, $2, and $3 notes, redeemable on or before the 1st of January, 1866. Also $,000,000 more, in $5, $10, $20, and $50 notes; which notes shall be redeemable at the Treasury on or before the 1st of January, 1866, or fundable in six per cent coupon bonds, running twenty years. Fundable Treasury notes hereafter issued shall be fundable only in six per cent. coupon bonds; and the Treasurer shall issue no more eight per cent bonds, except for fundable Treasury notes already issued by the Treasurer on the deposit of Treasury notes. All the fundable Treasury notes now on hand, signed, dated and numbered, shall have written or printed across the face the words, "fundable only in six per cent. bonds," which notes shall be fundable on the pleasure of the holder, in the coupon bonds of the State, payable 1st January, 1892, bearing six per cent. interest. The Treasurer to collect as speedily as possible the debt due to North Carolina from the Confederate government, and out of the money so collected, to pay off by the 1st January, 1865, the State bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, unless the holders will exchange them for six per cent. bonds.—Treasurer also to pay Banks temporary loans out of the money to be collected from the Confederate government.]

37. An act in relation to the supply of salt.

[Confirms a contract made by Messrs. N. W. Woodfin and G. W. Mordecai, on behalf of the State, with Stuart, Buchanan & Co., Saltville, Va., for the manufacture of salt, and provides for the sale of salt thus manufactured, at the cost of manufacture: authorizes the Governor to purchase 100,000 bushels of salt, at a reasonable price, to supply the immediate necessities of the people, also to be sold at prime cost. The Governor is also empowered, in his discretion, to purchase salt works, now in operation, and to have them worked on State account.]

38. An act to provide for the probate of wills and granting letters of Administration when the county of the residence of Testators or Intestates, is in possession of the enemy.

39. An act to establish the office of Auditor of public accounts.

[Provides for the biennial election of an Auditor of public accounts, who shall give bond in the sum of $25,000, conditioned, for the faithful discharge of his duties, which are "to audit and adjust all accounts or claims against the State, arising out of the military service or in the civil administration of the Government: to ascertain and certify the amounts or balance, if any due thereon, with the vouchers and evidence, and file the same in the office of the Comptroller; to keep accounts in books prepared for that purpose of all claims so audited and adjusted, and of the public property in the custody or care of any officers or agents entrusted with the purchase or care of the same."

All claims against the State for expenses incurred for arming, equiping, subsistence and transportation of troops and munitions of war; bounty paid to said troops either in the military or naval service of the State, and other expenses incurred in the public defence, shall be audited and settled by the Auditor on principles of equity and justice, and according to the rules established in similar cases by the Board of Claims.

Upon the Auditor's certificates, the Governor will issue warrants on the Treasury in favor of claimants.

The Auditor's salary is fixed at $2,500 per annum, and he is authorized if necessary, to employ two clerks at a salary of $1,000 each.]

40. An act to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

[The Superior Courts of the Sixth Judicial Circuit are to be held hereafter as follows, viz: The courts of Davie county on the fourth Monday in February and August; and those of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Alexander, Iredell, Union, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Rowan on the ensuing Monday's successively.—The court of Mecklenburg county will continue for two weeks, being held on the 9th and 10th Monday's after the fourth Monday in February and August.]

41. An act for the support of the Insane Asylum of N. C.

[Appropriates $139,000 for the purpose of supporting and maintaining the Insane Asylum for the years 1863—4, and to indemnify the Public Treasurer for $14,500 drawn from the Treasury, over and above the amount appropriated by law for the years 1861—2.

The Treasurer is authorized to pay to the order of the Executive Committee, for the Insane Asylum, so much of the sum of $125,000 as may be necessary for its support, for the years 1863—4; provided the aggregate amount for each year, shall not exceed the sum of $82,500.]

42. An act concerning the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

[Appropriates $15,000 yearly to this Asylum from the Literary Fund, instead of $10,000, as heretofore. Also appropriates $1,500 to enlarge buildings and repair inclosures, and $500 to establish a department in which the male pupils may be taught shoemaking. The President and Directors are authorized to receive, as pupils, all white deaf mutes and blind, not physically or mentally imbecile, between the ages of 7 and 21 years, charging for board, such only as are able to pay—tuition being free to all. The Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of this State are required to levy a tax of $75 for each pupil for eight years; Provided that no such tax is to be levied when the pupil's parent or guardian pay said sum. In case of failure to levy said tax, the amount is to be paid by the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, and deducted from the share of said [illegible] in the next distribution of the Common School Fund.]

43. An act to incorporate the town of Marion.

44. An act to amend section second of an ordinance of the Convention, ratified the 12th day of May, A. D., 1862, entitled an ordinance to repeal an ordinance passed at the present session of the Convention, entitled "an ordinance amendatory of an ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate troops," passed and ratified the 19th day of February, A. D., 1852, and to extend the provisions as to bounty to certain other persons.

[Provides that "no person not a citizen of this State," shall receive the State bounty. This act applies to all volunteers who have not heretofore been paid their bounty.]

45. An act to amend an act entitled "an act for the relief of the banks and the people."

[Extends the provisions of the act, the title of which is recited, to the bank of Thomasville.]

46. An act to amend an act passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly A. D., 1861, Chapter 5, entitled "an act to enlarge the powers of the County Courts for raising revenue for county purposes."

[Enacts, that the tax imposed by County Courts for county purposes, shall be in the same relative proportion as for State purposes upon the $100 valuation for everything where the tax is laid for State purposes according to valuation; and upon all subjects specifically taxed, the tax shall be in proportion to that levied for State purposes.]

47. An act concerning the county site of Mitchell.

[Provides that the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Mitchell County, a majority of the Justices being present, shall select another county site, which shall be called Davis; and shall authorize the holding of an election at which the people of the county shall decide whether Bellamon shall continue to be the county seat, or whether it shall be removed to the place selected by the magistrates as aforesaid. In the event of the removal of the county seat, the Chairman of the County Court is directed to reconvey to the donors all lands donated to him (at Calhoun) for the use of the people of said county; with the exception of such portions as may have been sold. In this case the donors are to be paid the amounts for which said lots respectively were sold. The usual provisions are made for the laying off the site selected into lots and streets, etc.]

48. An act to enable the incorporated towns of this State to lay additional taxes.

49. An act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the burning of the Courthouse and records of Hertford county.

50. An act to authorize the Governor to employ slave labor in erecting fortifications and other works

RESOLUTIONS.

1 Resolution in favor of Phil'p G. Smith.
2 Resolution in favor of Wm. R. Lovell.
3 Resolution in favor of J. W. Alspaugh.
4 Resolution to purchase the Ordinances and Resolutions of the late Convention, [for the use of the General Assembly.]
5 Resolution to prohibit the transportation of articles of prime necessity beyond the limits of the State.
6 Resolutions declaring the separation between the Confederate States and the United States final, and to sustain the President of the Confederate States and the Governor of North Carolina.
7 Resolution of thanks to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina.
8 Resolution expressing the satisfaction of the General Assembly with the spirit of the people in sustaining the war, and with the conduct of our troops.
9 Resolution in relation to the secret proceedings of the General Assembly.
10 Resolution requesting the Governor to correspond with Railroad and other Companies, in relation to the transportation of salt from Wilmington, &c.
11 Resolution in favor of S. S. Hicks.
12 Resolution in favor of Thomas E. and C. M. Skinner, Jr.
13 Resolution in favor of Solomon Pool.
14 Resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to urge a repeal of certain clauses of the Military Exemption Act of the Confederate Congress.

[The clauses proposed to be repealed, exempt from conscription the owners of twenty or more negroes; of five hundred head of cattle or sheep; or of two hundred and fifty head of horses or mules.]

15 Resolution on printing the inaugural Address of his Excellency, Gov. Vance.
16 Resolution in favor of Benj. Fitz Randolph.
17 Resolution in favor of John Blaylock.
18 Resolution in favor of Joseph Walsh.
19 Resolutions to employ free persons of color on fortifications, &c.
20 Resolutions protesting against the burning of Cotton in Eastern North Carolina.
21 Resolution in favor of T. H. Hill.
22 In favor of James S. Ives.
23 In relation to the seizure and transportation from the State, of R. J. Graves, a citizen of Orange county.
24 In relation to the bills of this session of the Legislature.
25 To pay expenses of Commissioners to Richmond.
26 In favor of G. W. Crumpler, late Sheriff of the County of Sampson.
27 In favor of Lewis Williamson.
28 Resolutions on the "Roll of Honor."
29 Resolution in favor of the Door Keepers.
30 In favor of the Principal Clerks of the House and Senate.
31 Protesting against the seizure of Iron by the Confederate government, belonging to the State of North Carolina, and now in the possession of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R Road Co.
32 To pay the officers and privates of Capt. J. W. F Banks' Company for their services.
33 In favor of the Engrossing Clerks of the present session of the General Assembly.
34 A resolution in reference to a fund in the hands of the Board of Claims.
35 Requiring the Governor to appoint Commissioners to examine and report the condition of the agency of Cherokee Lands, as connected with Turnpike Roads in Jackson county.
36 In favor of W. A. Meroney, Sheriff of Davie county.
37 In favor of C. P. Bryson.
38 In reference to the Auditor of Public Accounts.
39 Resolutions declaring the offices of Adjutant General, Attorney General, and Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit vacant.

Late from the North.

THE HERALD ADVOCATES A CONVENTION OF ALL THE STATES

The Herald in an article on the "state of the country," says:

We are approaching the end of the second year of the war; the government has expended over a thousand millions of money; two hundred thousand loyal soldiers have been sacrificed to their heroic devotion to the Union cause; we have, in round numbers, an army of a million of men in the field, a navy numbering between three and four hundred vessels of war, and employing thirty thousand men; we are spending hardly less than three millions of dollars a day, and while a bill providing for another thousand millions of public debt is pending before Congress, our tax paying people, in contemplation of all these heavy burdens, and disheartened by repeated disasters and failures, are earnestly inquiring, what are our prospects.

Under the existing condition of things, we can only answer that our prospects are gloomy enough. We have fought many a bloody battle; the Union forces have effected a lodgment here and there in every rebellious State; several doubtful States, by hard fighting, have been reclaimed, and yet we have hardly accomplished more than a break here and there through the crust of the rebellion. Its heart, only one hundred and twenty miles from Washington, remains untouched, and each succeeding effort to reach it has thus far only resulted in disappointment, disaster and disgrace. The violent and fanatical abolition measures of the last Congress have fused all parties and all classes in the revolted States in to the party of resistance to the last extremity; while the late repulse of the most powerful army of the Union has revived the hopes of the rebel leaders in the early settlement of the war in their favor through European intervention. There is every reason to apprehend too, unless we give some heavy and crushing blows to this rebellion before the return of spring, that Mr. Lincoln will have to meet Louis Napoleon as an active ally of the rebels, or submit to his suggestions of peace upon the basis of an independent Southern Confederacy. * *

Overwhelming as are the military forces, facilities, means and resources of the loyal States, we know that their people are becoming sick of this desolating, costly and unpromising war. Accordingly, let Gov. Seymour throw out the proposition for a convention of all the loyal States, and a free invitation to the rebellious States to participate in said convention, and who knows but that it may turn aside the destructive forces of this terrible war into the channels of an honorable and enduring peace, upon the broad platform of the Constitution of the United States?—At all events, we are fully impressed with the belief that Mr. Seymour, as our Governor elect, in view of the public sentiment of New York and the powerful central loyal States, of which he is the most prominent representative, occupies a most advantageous position for giving the proper shape and direction to the future policy of President Lincoln; and we hope, accordingly that the opportunity which is thus presented for the good of the country and a lasting reputation of honor and usefulness will not be lost. Let Governor Seymour lead the way, and an extra session of Congress, with a new conservative House of Representatives, may work out the nation's deliverance.

THE HERALD ON FOSTER'S RAID.

The New York Herald of the 30th pronounces Foster's raid on the Wilmington road a failure:

The Herald says editorially:

The brilliant series of operations under Gen. Foster, of which we published such an interesting account yesterday, would form one of the most satisfactory chapters in the history of the war if the objects in view had been serious or well considered. Whilst, however, they will serve as lasting memorials of the courage and unflinching endurance of our brave soldiers, as well as of the energy and strategic skill of their commander, they will have to be classed amongst the many ill-directed efforts which have distinguished this campaign on our side. What, we ask, have been the actual results of the expedition? Three or four bridges destroyed, a few miles of railway and telegraph lines torn up and a quantity of property uselessly consigned to the flames. Every military man knows that the interruption of the rebel lines of communication thus effected can be repaired in a few days, or in a week at the furthest; so that all has been gained by the sacrifice in men and money which the expedition has cost is the destruction of property to the amount, as it is stated, of a million of dollars, the loss of which can in no way seriously damage or cripple the internal defences of the enemy.

The expedition should never have been attempted unless it was intended to hold the railroad junction at Goldsboro, which commands the Atlantic seaboard line and constitutes the channel through which Richmond receives its supplies from Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. The only result of the late effort will be to arouse the attention of the Rebels to the importance of concentrating such forces there as will defy any further attempts on our part to cut this important link in their line of communication except with an overwhelming force. It is the more to be regretted from the evidence which it has afforded of the facility with which, under proper conditions, this long coveted object might have been effected. But the attempt and the failure are of a piece with all the other brilliant efforts of Washington generalship. What a pity that so much dash and heroism on the part of both officers and men should have been thrown away on an enterprise which, like the assault on the enemy's lines at Fredericksburg, was destined from the first to be fruitless.

The Enquirer has received the Baltimore American of the evening of the 27th, and makes therefrom the following summary:

Washington correspondents all agree that Lincoln is resolved to stand by his emancipation proclamation, and will issue a supplementary proclamation on the 1st January, indicating the States in which slavery is forever outlawed.

The Herald says that Seward will remain in the Cabinet only upon condition that the conservative policy advocated by him be adopted by the Administration. He is said to be violently opposed to Abraham's negro proclamation.

Under head of "news from Washington," the American says that in diplomatic circles the event next in importance to the Fredericksburg defeat is considered to be the certainty that the Emperor Napoleon will, at his New Year reception, inform Minister Dayton that the sufferings of France will no longer permit him to delay entreating the United States and the Confederate States to terminate the wasteful war.—An appeal, popular and influential throughout Europe, is expected from the Emperor, and the augmentation of the French force in Mexico to 50,000 men. The Department of State at Washington has permitted the shipment of railroad ties, &c., from New York to Mexico for the French military railroad, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Mexican Minister.

Gov. Seymour's Message, it is said, will make a studied and venomous attack on New England, and perhaps intimate a willingness for her expulsion from the Union as a necessary step to induce the South to return.

McClellan was to have arrived in Washington last Sunday as a witness in Porter's court-martial.

ADMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The Herald says there is reason to believe that Lincoln will return to Congress, with his objections, the bill for the erection of Western Virginia into a separate State.

Pierpont has written Lincoln a letter in regard to the admission of the so-called State, in which he says that the "refusal of the President to sign the bill will be a fatal blow to the loyalists of the State, and tantamount to their delivery to the tender mercies of the Richmond regency!"

Attorney General Bates regards the admission of West Virginia as unconstitutional.

The American states that the Army of the Potomac will not go into winter quarters.

The Washington Chronicle, of Tuesday, the 23d inst., says: "On Saturday afternoon, after mature deliberation, the President sent a joint note to Seward and Chase to the effect that, in his best judgment the Government could not dispense with their services, and asking them to resume the duties of their respective Departments. This they have both to-day done, and the Cabinet crisis is over."

Burnside has written Halleck a letter, in which he gives as his reasons for moving the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary of War, and of Halleck, and for crossing at a point different from the one suggested by Halleck and the President, that he, Burnside, thought he discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, weakening, as he supposed, his own defence in front. He also thought that our army did not anticipate that he, Burnside, would cross his whole force at Fredericksburg, and he hoped, by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place, to separate by a vigorous attack our forces; and, he says but for the fog and delay in building bridges, which gave us twenty-four hours to concentrate our forces in strong positions, he would certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been more decisive than if he had crossed at the point first named. He says he came very near success, and that after waiting two days for us to come out and fight him, he recrossed, without loss of men or material, and adds, "to the brave officers and soldiers who accomplished the feat of maneuvering in the face of the enemy, I owe everything. For the failure in the attack I am responsible." He compliments his soldiers' fighting, offers sympathies for the dead and his prayers for the wounded, and says he is the more responsible for the disaster, as he moved on this line from Warrenton rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary of War and Halleck. He also says he moved earlier than was expected, and that Lincoln, Stanton, and Halleck told him to be in no haste. He gives, as his losses, 1,152 killed, and about 9,000 wounded, of which he says, a large number are very slightly so, and his prisoners are 700. He says the army is in good condition, and thanks the Government for its support and confidence.

Senator Pearce, of Maryland, is dead.

The Chronicle says Bragg has been reinforced by Van Dorn.

The Richmond Enquirer has received the New York Herald of the 28rd and the Baltimore Clipper of the 24th.

The "Herald" says, "the latest phase of the Cabinet imbroglio at Washington is a temporary armistice, under which things return to the position in which they were. Mr. Seward has been persuaded by the President to reconsider his resignation and to resume in full his duties in the State Department. Accordingly, as upon his retirement all the other indicated

Cabinet resignations and changes depended, so, with the restoration, there will probably be for the present no changes whatever."

LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—ITS TRUE HISTORY DIVULGED—WHAT MR. LINCOLN EXPECTED OF ITS EFFECT.

The diplomatic correspondence just made public in the North between Secretary Seward and Mr. Adams, Minister to England, relative to the emancipation proclamation, has opened a wide quarrel between the Seward and anti-Seward parties; and, like rogues when falling out, we begin to get from them some strange developments as to the true history of the famous document. The New York Herald shows that the edict went forth only as a sop to the Abolitionists and to hush their clamor, and that of its effect on the South Mr. Lincoln himself expected none whatever from it." In divulging the true intent and meaning of the proclamation, the Herald says:

As for the emancipation proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, about which so much fuss is made, the only value of it—so far as foreign governments are concerned, is to take out the mouths of the canting hypocrites of Exter Hall the imputation that the President is not true to liberty. In the United States its use is not what it may do after the 1st of January in the South, but what it may effect in the interim at the North.—It was intended as a sop to hush the barking of the Abolition Cerberus, and in that it has only been partially successful. The President, however, thought it was an experiment worth trying. Besides the radicals held the purse of the nation, and could stop the war by stopping the supply. As to its expected effect on the South, Mr. Lincoln has declared that he expected none whatever from it. The reason is obvious. A proclamation can only take effect where the armies are in a position to carry it out. Otherwise it is a mere *fulmen*. A few slaves may be emancipated here and there; but the Institution will remain intact. If the rebels are not conquered then the proclamation can have no effect.

The Constitution defines treason and prescribes the mode of punishing it. Whole communities (communities) cannot be legally made traitors by proclamations, nor their property seized and confiscated; and if Congress passed fifty laws on the subject they would have no legal efficacy. Consequently, if slave property should be taken away from citizens of the United States by Generals of the army, in virtue of the proclamation of the President, the property must be restored or paid for by the United States Government, unless the persons from whom it had been taken should be convicted of treason in a court of law, and after a full and fair trial.

THE PEACE FEELING AT THE NORTH —A BOLD LETTER FROM HON. WM. B. REED.

We find in the Philadelphia papers a very significant and out spoken letter from Hon. William B. Reed, one of the ablest and most influential Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania, in reply to an invitation to attend a party gathering. We copy the letter in full:

CHESNUT HILL, NEAR PHILADELPHIA,
November 5, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Nothing would give me more pleasure than to unite in the festival in honor of the recent victory in Pennsylvania, but the short notice, and some personal considerations with which I need not trouble you, prevent it. Let me hope that before long I may congratulate you on the fruit of this political success in the restoration of the functions of Constitutional Government at the North, and an honorable peace. *It is my firm belief that the paramount wish of the masses of the North is for peace,* though timidity, or considerations—mistaken in my opinion—of expediency prevent them from saying so. It has been part of the policy of the Administration to crush out this craving of a common humanity, and to denounce as traitors those who think as I do, that blood enough has been shed already. This has been acquiesced in too long. There are thousands who think with me, whose property is endangered—whose industry is paralyzed—fathers and mothers who are praying anxiously for the return of their children from the battle field, or waiting for the stern doom that takes them from those who are left at home. This prayer will soon find utterance—and the community, weary of war and bloodshed—weary of debt and taxation, of the tax collector and the recruiting sergeant—weary of the ambulance of the wounded and the hearse of the dead—will hail with ecstasy beyond control, the hour when flags of permanent truce shall be displayed at Washington and Richmond. I am old enough to remember the peace of 1815, and the joy it excited; but it was as nothing in comparison with what ours will be when this brother's war is over.

When peace comes—or before it comes—if the madness of those in power prolongs this dreary conflict—will come the day of responsibility; and part of the duty of the Democratic party will be to enforce this stern account. The House of Representatives at Harrisburg will be strictly the Grand Inquest of this Commonwealth, and it will have work enough on hand. On it will devolve the duty to inquire into the conduct of this war, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, and to know if her authorities have been faithful to their local trust. The bitter cry of the Roman Emperor for his lost legions is echoed by Pennsylvania asking why her gallant reserves were sacrificed and cut to pieces on distant battle fields, and her own frontier left open to invasion and insult. General Stuart's unresisted raid through two of the most populous and loyal counties of Pennsylvania, circling as he did in defiance near the capital of the State, is to the authorities the most disgraceful incident of this war. It was bloodless by mere accident. It was not the less discreditable because it was bloodless.

But another outrage on the dignity and the sovereignty of the State demands inquiry and redress. On the 6th of August last, a Federal military officer—Gen. Jas. Wadsworth—claiming to be Military Governor of the District of Columbia, came, with a guard, to the capital of this State, and, without authority of law, in the middle of the night, seized and dragged from their beds, directly under the eye of the Governor and the Cabinet, four respectable, and as the event proved, innocent citizens of Pennsylvania. They were incarcerated in a distant prison, and finally discharged without an accusation or an accuser, and for them, our own immediate fellow citizens, no word of remonstrance or even intercession was uttered by the Executive or his advisers.

Had I no other cause for rejoicing at the restoration of Democracy to legislative power in this State, I find it in the prospect of inquiry, and if need be, punishment, of those whose neglect and indifference have inflicted these kindred ignominies on an ancient Commonwealth where the step of invasion has not been felt for more than seventy years, and where personal liberty, as secured by law, has never before been violated.

You will, I am sure, excuse these suggestions for the future. Something may be pardoned to freedom of speech suddenly restored.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. REED.

GEN. STUART S EXPEDITION.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3.

Gen. Stuart returned from his recent raid on New Year's eve. On his rounds he visited Dumfries and proceeded up the Potomac towards Alexandria.

At C. Selectman's Ford on the Occoquan, he encountered a large force of the enemy's Cavalry whom he charged through the stream They fled in consternation, leaving the road strewn with overcoats, caps, blankets, arms, &c. He burnt the Railroad bridge over the Acatank Creek, ten miles from Alexandria, and destroyed the Railroad at Annondale, 7 miles from Alexandria.

He dashed into the enemy's camps, destroying his stores and capturing prisoners. Here he telegraphed to Lincoln's Quartermaster that he had not furnished sufficient transportation for the supplies he had taken. Between Fairfax Court House and Vienna he encountered a large force of the enemy, who planted artillery against him but he retired.

At Aldie he routed the enemy's Cavalry, taking a number of prisoners, and proceeded thence to Warrenton.

On his return he was accompanied by General Fitz Lee, commanding a large cavalry brigade.

Gen. Stuart was entirely successful and captured and destroyed immense stores, wagon trains, camp equipage, &c., besides capturing about 300 prisoners. His troops have supplied themselves with clothing, stores, arms, &c.

LATE FROM THE NORTH.

The Enquirer of Saturday has the following special dispatch:

Fredericksburg, Jan. 2d, 1863.

I have just received Northern dates of the first instant.

A western corrpspondent of the New York "Herald" writes:

The steamers Violet, Key West, Rose, Douglas, Frederick Niotrebe, Erie No. 6 and Van Buren, with cargoes of grain and provisions, and also a large amount of army stores, have been burnt by the enemy at Van Buren, Ark. Our forces burnt the arsenal and ferryboat at Fort Smith to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy; also a large amount of forage and provisions.

It is telegraphed from the west that two regiments of Missourians in our service have stacked arms and gone home, and that another Missouri regiment went home carrying their arms with them. It is also stated that two regiments of Texans stacked arms and started home, and that a regiment of cavalry, who were sent in pursuit, joined them.

A dispatch from Baltimore says the mistaken of Stuart's crossing the Potomac grew out of the fact that White's cavalry have been seen on the North side of the Potomac for several days.

The garrison at Corinth is on half rations.

James Brooks made a speech in New York city, on Tuesday evening last, at a meeting, at which resolutions were adopted unanimously requesting New Jersey, on account of her revolutionary history and past associations to invite all the States to meet in Convention at Louisville in Febuary. They also call upon New Jersey to ask permission of the President to allow New Jersey to send delegates to the States in rebellion and invite their representation in this Convention; and in the event the States in rebellion agree to be represented they further ask Lincoln to proclaim an armistice, by land and by sea for six months.

Mr. Brooks was enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of his speach.

Burnside was in Washington on the 31st and testified in the porter court martial case.

Commencing with the first of January the Yankee troops will be paid off at the rate of $500,000 per day.

A letter from Burnside's headquarters, dated the 30th ult., says: We will never attempt to cross again in front of Fredericksburg so long as there is a rebel battery in position to dispute our passage." It characterizes Gen. Lee's movements as a mystery, and also says that the pontoons are again on the move, and thinks it quite significant

The Yankees say they have a cavalry raid on hand which is to wipe out some of Gen. Stuart's achievements.

YANKEE ENORMITIES AT FREDERICKSBURG.

We have copied much from our own papers of the Yankee atrocities at Fredericksburg, and here is an excerpt from a Yankee account of what was done before the vengeance of Heaven fell on them from the batteries and muskets of Gen. Lee. A letter in the Tribune, dated Fredericksburg, Dec. 12th, says:

"The old mansion of Douglas Gordon—perhaps the wealthiest citizen in the vicinity—is now used as the headquarters of General Howard, but before he occupied it, every room had been torn with shot, and then all the elegant furniture and works of art broken and smashed by the soldiers, who burst into the house after having driven the rebel sharpshooters from behind it. When I entered it early this morning, before its occupation by Gen. Howard, I found the soldiers of his fine division diverting themselves with the rich dresses found in the wardrobes; some had on bonnets of the fashion of last year, and were surveying themselves before mirrors, which, an hour or two afterwards, were pitched out of the window and smashed to pieces upon the pavement; others had elegant scarfs bound round their heads in the form of turbans, and shawls around their waists.

We destroyed by fire nearly two whole squares of buildings, chiefly used for business purposes, together with the fine residences of O. McDowell, Dr. Smith, J. H. Kelly, A. S. Cott, William Slaughter, and many other smaller dwellings. Every store, I think, without exception, was pillaged of every valuable article. A fine drug store, which would not have looked badly on Broadway, was literally one mass of broken glass and jars."

Election of a Lincoln Congressman in the Norfolk District.—We learn that the election recently held in the Norfolk district for a member of the Lincoln Congress, resulted in the selection of Warren W. Wing, a present the editor of the Lincoln organ in Norfolk. Wing is a Northern man by birth, but has for some years been a resident of Norfolk, where he was engaged as a mechanic in the Navy Yard.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1863.

THE NEW YEAR.—We tender to our readers, one and all, the compliments of the season, "a happy New Year." May 1863 indeed prove to be a more happy year, than the one now past and gone, which was full of troubles and trials, unprecedented in the history of our country; may it bring healing on its wings, and restore a blessed and honorable peace to our country, now distracted by a cruel and unnatural war.

It is nearly two years since this unhappy war was inaugurated, and yet, we confess, we see no signs of peace. May He, who rules the destiny of nations, soon put an end to this *civil* strife, let us humbly hope and trust.

Town Election.

On Monday last, the election for Mayor and Commissioners resulted as follows:

FOR MAYOR.—J. G. Sides, 16. A. T. Zevely, 14.

FOR COMMISSIONERS.—S. Mickey, Geo. Swink, Jno. D. Siewers, Jno. N. Blum, L. R. Brietz, Allen Spaugh, William Peterson.

SALE OF THE PLANKROAD.—The Fayetteville and Western Plankroad, from High Point to Bethania, a distance of about 26 miles, was sold in this place on Tuesday last, John Stafford becoming the purchaser, at $725 50.

ATTENTION CONSCRIPTS.—According to advertisement of Col. J. Masten, the conscripts in the 71st Regiment, N. C. Militia, up to 40 years of age, will be enrolled at Winston, on Saturday next, the 10th instant.

☞ See new advertisements.

SMALL POX.—We learn that this loathsome disease is prevailing to some extent in Davidson County, some 15 miles from here towards, Lexington. We have heard of a case or two in Lexington and Salisbury. The utmost precaution should be used to guard against the spreading of the disease throughout the country.

☞ Jonathan Worth, Esq., entered on his duties as Treasurer, and Col. J. P. H. Russ entered on his duties as Secretary of State on the 1st inst.

Mr. Worth has appointed P. A. Wiley, of Goldsboro', his Principal Clerk, and Thomas E. Steele, of Raleigh, Assistant Clerk.

Isaac H. Foust, Esq., has been elected to the Commons from Randolph, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Jonathan Worth, Esq., the State Treasurer.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We learn from the Raleigh Standard that Gov. Vance has appointed P. A. Wilson, Esq., of this place, Assistant Quarter Master with the rank of Captain, in place of Capt. C. W. Garrett. The Standard says: Capt. Wilson will succeed Capt. Garrett in the management of the State clothing establishment in Raleigh for our soldiers. We learn that Capt. Wilson has had much experience in the clothing business, and that he is in every respect eminently fitted for the place which has been assigned him.

It is a most excellent appointment.—A better one could not have been made.

FROM NEWBERN.—It is rumored that Gen. Butler, recently removed from New Orleans, has been placed in command at Newbern, and that the Yankees have been reinforced by an addition of 15,000 troops, and that the whole are preparing to move.

It is rumored that $25,000 have been offered for Butler's head by wealthy individuals.

HON. GEO. E. BADGER.—We learn from the Raleigh papers that this distinguished gentleman was stricken down with paralysis, in Raleigh, on Sunday morning. At latest accounts he was believed to be better.

STATE GOVERNORS.—The following is a list of the Governors of the thirteen States, composing the "Confederate States of America."

Alabama, J. G. Shorter; Arkansas, H. Flanagan; Florida, John Milton; Georgia, Joseph E Brown; Kentucky, Richard Hawes; Louisiana, Thomas O. Moore; Mississippi, John J. Peters; Missouri, C. F. Jackson; North Carolina, Zeb. B. Vance; South Carolina, F. W. Pickens; Tennessee, Isham G. Harris; Texas, F. R. Lubbock; Virginia, John Letcher.

President Davis arrived in Richmond from his late tour on Sunday night last.

THE NEWS.

We bring up a summary of the most important news, since our last issue, two weeks since. The prospects of the Southern Confederacy seem to be in the ascendant.

Gen. Wade Hampton, with a detachment of cavalry captured a rich train of the Yankees near the Occoquan. John C. Underwood, a noted spy, with 170 yankees, were captured.

Gen. Forrest captured Lexington, Tenn., on the 18th, taking 400 prisoners, six pieces of artillery, 200 horses, and a large amount of stores, arms and ammunition.—His loss was trifling.

Gen. Pryor, with a small force, attacked several hundred Yankees on the 22d at Isle of Wight Court House, Va., and chased them about 10 miles. Our troops afterwards occupied Smithfield Va.

It is stated that on the 21st, Gen. Van Dorn, with 5,000 dashed into Corinth, dispersed the Yankees and took possession of the place. Gen. Grant's army had fallen back.

Reports from Murfreesboro', Tenn., state that Gen. Morgan had taken Tompkinsville, Ky., and captured 1,200 prisoners and 100 head of cattle.

A dispatch alluding to Gen. Van Dorn's success, states that Gen. Van Dorn, in his late attack upon the enemy, had only 2,750 men, and that he captured 2,300 prisoners and destroyed $8,000,000 of property belonging to the Federals—burnt 1,000 bales of cotton, took 1,000 army revolvers, 5,000 stand of small arms, 500 horses, &c. He did not visit either Memphis or Bolivar. His loss was only 30 men.

On Christmas day, Gen. Morgan captured Glasgow, Ky., and the Federal garrison there—then proceeded to Gallatin and blew up the rail road tunnel and left the rail road useless.

A dispatch from Vicksburg dated 30th December, gives details of the repulse of the enemy at Chickasaw near that City. They were repulsed with heavy loss five times. Special mention is made of the gallantry of the 17th and 28th Louisiana regiments, though all fought well. On Monday last, 8,000 of the enemy advanced on one of our regiments, but were mowed down in large numbers. Upwards of 400 prisoners and five stand of colors were taken, and the enemy driven back to their gunboats.

LATER.—On the 31st the enemy assailed our position near Vicksburg again, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

LATER.—A dispatch from Gen. Pemberton, announces that the Yankees finding all efforts to make a successful attack upon Vicksburg unavailing, have abandoned the attack and re-embarked upon their gunboats.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Gen. Bragg sends an official dispatch to Richmond, dated Murfreesboro', Tenn., Dec. 31st, in which he says: "We assailed the enemy at 6 o'clock this morning, and after ten hours hard fighting, have driven him from every position, except his extreme left, where he has successfully resisted us. With the exception of this point, we occupy the whole field. We captured 4,000 prisoners, including two Brigadier Generals, thirty-one pieces artillery and some two hundred wagons and teams. Our loss is heavy; that of the enemy much greater."

On the 1st inst., he telegraphs that the enemy had fallen back from his entire position. On the 2d he telegraphs that the enemy had retreated but a short distance to the rear of his former position. That he drew his left flank from position, but our attacking party ag in retired with considerable loss on both sides. The fighting during the 31st Dec. and 2d instant appears to have been most desperate and bloody.

Our cavalry on the 1st, under General Wheeler, and Col. Wharton was in the rear of the enemy, and had captured and destroyed 300 loaded wagons and paroled 700 prisoners, and taken several thousand stand of arms. On the 2d, they captured 200 prisoners, one piece of artillery, and destroyed 200 wagons.

Our loss is very severe. Gen. Ranes and Col. Fry, of Miss. are among the killed—Gen. Chalmers and Col. Fish, of Louisiana, are among the wounded. General Sill and 3 other Yankee Generals are reported killed.

Gens. Morgan and Forest have destroyed a large amount of Federal property, captured a large number of prisoners and destroyed the railroads. The enemy in Tennessee and Mississippi are said to be without Railroad or telegraphic communication.

LATER FROM MURFREESBORO'.

The papers of Wednesday morning bring the intelligence that Gen. Bragg has certainly retreated, to Shelbyville—thirty miles from his victory at Murfreesboro, saving his prisoners, captured guns, stores, &c. The probability is that Rosencranz had been reinforced from Nashville, (distant 30 miles from Murfreesboro,) and that Gen. Bragg thought it the better part of valor to retreat to a stronger position, which it is said Shelbyville affords.

The New York Herald admits a Yankee loss at Murfreesboro, in the battle of the 31st, of 20,000, but claims a victory.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Office this evening:

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 5.

TO GEN. S. COOPER:—We retired from Murfreesboro' in perfect order—all the stores saved, about four thousand Federal prisoners, five thousand stand of small arms and twenty-four cannon, brass and steel have already been received here.

(Signed) B. S. EWELL, A. A. G.

DR. R. V. LEMOINE,

A French Physician, with fifty five years medical practice in New Orleans, now exiled from home, offers his medical services to the sick in the town of Winston, (*where there is no Doctor,*) for curing all diseases to which the human body is liable.

Dr. Lemoine will take his quarters at Winston, as soon as convenient.

"There is an outrage being perpetrated in our neighboring County of Wilkes—Some 390 famished cavalry horses, in charge of some 40 men from Virginia, are pressing and eating out the Valley of the Yadkin. Corn is so scarce there that $3 per bushel is the current price, yet these men are pressing it at $1,50, and depriving the soldier's families of bread."

We learn that Gov. Vance has very promptly and properly instructed the Colonels of the militia in Wilkes at once to put a stop to this impressment of corn, and to use force, if necessary, to stop it. The seizing of corn to support an army in the field, and in the presence of the enemy, is a very different thing from seizing it, at half price, to feed famished cavalry horses not actually in service. As long as there is a grain of corn in the country, or a pound of meat, let the families of absent soldiers come in for their share.—*Standard.*

We learn that a large number of cavalry horses have been *quartered* on some of the citizens of Stokes, Surry and Yadkin, Davie and Davidson counties, who are large grain growers.

57TH N. C. REGIMENT.—From the following congratulatory order, it appears that the above regiment, (in which is the late Captain Butner's company, now commanded by Lieut. W. Gray, of Winston, a list of the casualties of which company, we noticed in our last issue) covered itself with glory:

HEADQUARTERS HOOD'S DIVISION,
Dec. 17th, 1862.

Co'onel. I am directed by the Maj. Gen. commanding to express to you, the officers and men of your regiment his congratulations upon the gallant and brilliant manner in which you charged the enemy in the battle of Saturday, 13th December. A charge which elicited the admiration of every one who witnessed it

He bids me say, that he can have no fears of the conduct of such troops, in any future engaged, and that he relies confidently, upon their amply sustaining the reputation which they have gained in this their maiden effort.

I am Colonel very respectfully.
Your obedient servant,
B. H. Blanton, A. D. C.

To Col. A. C. Godwin, Commanding 57th N. C. Regiment.

LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

In accordance with a proclamation issued on the 22nd of September last, Lincoln issued another proclamation on the 1st instant, a synopsis of which appears below.

Lincoln has issued his proclamation declaring as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion, that all persons held as slaves shall be free in the following States and parts of States:

Arkansas, Texas Louisiana, (except the parishes of St. Bernard, Placquemines, Jefferson, St. Juan, St. Charles, St James, Ascention, Assumption, Terre Bonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the city of New Orleans,) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia,—except the forty eight counties, designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and which excepted parts are, for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

He further declares that the military and naval authorities will recognize and maintain the freedom of said slaves, and enjoins upon the people so declared free to abstain from violence, unless in necessary self defence; also to labor faithfully if allowed reasonable wages. He also declares that such persons of suitable condition will be received into the U. S. service to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the service. This act is sincerely believed to be an act of justice warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity. He invokes the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious power of Almighty God.

SALEM CORPORATION.

Treasurer's Report, 1862.

Dr.	
To whole amount of taxes listed,	$1,425 10
By insolvents, as per return of officer,	13 00
Available from taxes,	$1,412 10
To cash on hand from last year,	232 77
To contribution of S. F. Academy,	50 00
To cash re'd of St. Com'r. balance on hand at end of his term,	19 00
To cash received from Central Committee, (boarding Volunteers,)	83 00
To cash received of S. T Pfohl, interest on Shober fund,	19 20
To cash from hog tax, from last year,	4 50
To cash from Fines,	5 50
To cash from property sold,	5 00
	$1,832 07

Cr.	
By Officer's salary to March 16, 1863,	340 56
By cash for St lighting, (part last year,)	135 34
By cash paid Bonds and int. on same,	797 95
By cash for boarding Volunteers,	83 00
By cash, interest on Bonds,	76 00
By cash for rent of Hall,	30 00
By cash for work on Streets,	72 40
By cash for Printing,	12 50
By cash for Stationary,	5 40
By cash for extra Police, last year,	5 00
By cash for Patrol tax refunded, last year,	6 00
By cash for Treasurer's salary,	20 00
By cash on hand,	241 83
	$1,832 07

WATERWORK ACCOUNT.

By cash received of S. T. Pfohl, $123 33

CHAS. BRIETZ, Treasurer.

Salem, Dec. 31st, 1862.

DIED:

In this place, on the 6th inst., ALICE, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Ackerman.

In Bethania, on the 23rd ult., EDWARD GRAHS, in the 23rd year of his age.

At his residence, in Davidson county, on the 16th ult., B. PAYNE, Sen., aged 61 years.

In this county, after a short illness, on the 20th ult., JACOB STOLTZ, aged 70 years.

Also, after a long illness of six or eight months, on the 30th ult., MARTHA S., daughter of the Rev. Thomas and Zummerville Craft, aged 21 years.

LATEST NEWS.

LATEST FROM TENNESSEE — DISPATCH FROM GEN BRAGG, &C.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 5.—Dispatches from the West state that Rosencrans had not occupied Murfreesboro' this morning. Reports are still coming in that the enemy is running to Nashville. Parties just from the front report that Morgan attacked and routed the forces of the enemy at Gallatin.

The following dispatch from Gen. Bragg has been received:

TALLAHOE, Jan. 5.

Unable to dislodge the enemy from his entrenchments and hearing of reinforcements coming to him, we withdrew from his front night before last. He has not followed. My cavalry is close on his front.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

RICHMOND, Jan. 6.

Advices from Murfreesboro', state that the Federals are advancing and the rebels falling back across Stone's River.

Gen. Rosencrantz's dispatches say that the rebels are whipped terribly; that the Federals are at Chereega, 9 miles from Murfreesboro'.—The dispatch says the loss of Federal officers is heartrending.

Rosencrantz, with the 44th U. S. Cavalry, attacked Wheeler's Cavalry and cut them to pieces and routed them.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The following was received at Headquarters to day:

CAIRO, ILL., Jan. 2, 1863.—To Col. Stager:—Our line is working to Holly Springs and Corinth.

Gen. Sullivan has whipped the Rebel Forrest at Spring Hill, routed his entire force, captured all his artillery and three hundred stand of arms.

The Rebel Col. Napier was killed, and the Rebel Col. Deshay is a prisoner.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Jan. 2.—Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General in Chief: Gen. Sullivan has succeeded in getting a fight out of Gen. Forrest, and whipped him badly. He captured six pieces of artillery, a great many horses and prisoners. Van Dorn was repulsed at every point except this, and with heavy loss.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT. Maj. Gen.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

RICHMOND, Jan 6.

Gov. Seymour, of New York was inaugurated on the 1st inst.

After taking the usual oath, Gov. Seymour made a speech in the course of which he said the most strict injunction of the Constitution is that the Government shall take care that the Laws are faithfully executed, and so help me God they shall be.

NORTHERN ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO, TENN.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—The New York Herald of last Saturday, the 3d inst., has been received here. The Herald is in doubt about the result in Tennessee. Halleck received the following telegram on Friday:

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 1.

A terrible battle was fought yesterday and lasted from 5 up to noon. The rebel centre had been broken and things looked favorable. Losses reported to be enormous. Gens. Stanley, Rasseau and Palmer are wounded. Rebel Gen'ls Cheatham and Rains are killed.

A telegram to the press from near Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, says: Our whole line suffered terribly this morning. Four regiments of regulars lost half their men and all their commanding officers.

Rosencrans personally superintended the movements. One shot killed two of his staff officers.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.—Gen. Rosencrans occupies Murfreesboro.

(Signed) J. T. BOYLE.
Brig. Gen'l Comdg.

We have captured 500 prisoners. The latest from Murfreesboro' says we occupy Murfreesboro', and the rebels in full retreat.

The Herald makes no editorial commentation on the battle.

Gold advanced in New York to 135 and Exchange to 148; cotton 68.

Butler and staff reached New York on Friday morning.

Morgan reported defeated at Rolling Fork, Kentucky, by Gen. Reynolds.

The latest from Louisville says, "General Rosecrans captured Murfreesboro on Tuesday and now occupies it. The rebels are in full retreat to Tullahoma. Over 200 wagons following Rosecrans were captured by the rebels under Col. Wheeler, of Tennessee."

The fight was renewed on the 1st with great fury. There was heavy loss on both sides. Gen. McCook fell back two miles before an overwhelming column. He rallied his troops, but was again driven back. At latest accounts he was five miles this side of the ground occupied in the morning.—The battle continued until night, at which time the Confederates held their position. The Union loss is very heavy.

The total Federal loss in killed and wounded is estimated at thirty thousand. The rebel loss is put down as much heavier. The Federal claim to have captured 700 prisoners.

A dispatch in the Times, from Rollenfork, Ky, announces a brilliant victory over the rebel guerrilla Morgan. At last accounts he was making towards Columbia, in full retreat, leaving ammunition and provisions behind, with Gen. Reynolds in close pursuit.

THE YANKEE IRON CLAD MONITOR FOUNDERED AT SEA—80 VANDALS GONE DOWN WITH HER, &C.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—By a flag of truce at City Point it is ascertained that the iron clad Monitor foundered off Hatteras a few days since and carried down with her thirty souls. The Galena narrowly escaped by throwing overboard her armament and ammunition. The destination supposed to have been Wilmington.

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 2.—Skirmishing continued all day yesterday. No general engagement expected until the arrival of McClernand and Sherman with the balance of the Yankee army. We are confident of our ability to hold Vicksburg against any force the Yankees may bring.

LATER.

This morning our forces advanced against the enemy who were erecting works on the lake, causing them to evacuate the place, leaving all their implements for erecting fortifications, &c. Our forces now occupy the whole country bordering on the lake, the enemy having returned to their transports and gone down the Yazoo.

THIS LATEST.

The enemy have left Chickasaw Bayon and are reported going on their transports to Snider's Bluff on Yazoo, where it is supposed they will make attempt to storm our works. Our forces are well advised of their movements.

IMPORTANT FROM THE EAST.

The Raleigh *Progress* has been put in possession of very important news, by reliable authority, to the effect that nine steamers and four sailing vessels passed up the Chowan river on Monday night last, and on Tuesday night took on board at Holly's Wharf, on the Chowan, 5,000 infantry, their destination being for Newbern to reinforce Foster. The *Progress* says:

The fleet left Holly's Wharf on Wednesday morning, and it is the impression of our informant that the design of Foster is to make a raid on the Willmington Road at or near Rocky Mount, while the main force will make for Goldsboro, and take the W & W. R. R to Wilmington. By the raid on the W R R. at Rocky Mount, reinforcements from Weldon and Petersburg would be cut off. Our informant had a conversation with a Yankee deserter who was in the advance company from Suffolk to Holly's Wharf, and who informed him that 5,000 infantry was destined to take the Wilmington Road at all hazards.

On their march (said the deserter) from Suffolk to Holly's Wharf one company of artillery and one of Cavalry acted as an advance guard, so afraid were they that some of Gen. Pryor's forces would attack them. After the infantry were embarked the artillery and cavalry returned to Suffolk. The deserter said there were about 6000, men, recruits at Suffolk (infantry) with four artillery and two cavalry companies. That there were only four fortifications around the town, and only two of them had any guns on them, and they only two pieces each. Our informant saw the steamers and vessel when they went up, and saw them leave with the troops on board. Therefore the news is perfectly reliable and, our authorities ought to act at once.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE FIGHT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Below will be found the highly interesting report of Gen. G. W. Smith of the recent battles in the vicinity of Kinston, N. C. This report furnishes a gratifying account of the operations in that region, and gives assurance that little damage was inflicted by the enemy's grand army of invasion:

HDQ'RS, GOLDSBORO', Dec. 29, 1862.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector Gen, Richmond, Va:

General—I have the honor to enclose copies of the reports of Brig. Gens. Evans, Robertson, and Clingman, giving an account of the various affairs with the enemy in this vicinity in their recent bridge burning and pillaging expedition from Newbern.

Brig-Gen. Evans, with two thousand men, held them in check at Southwest Creek, beyond Kinston, on the 13th, and, on the 14th, delayed their advance for some time, and succeeded in withdrawing his force, with small loss, to the left bank of the Neuse river, Kinston. He held them at bay until the 16th, when they advanced on the opposite side of the river and made an attack at White Hall bridge, about eighteen (18) miles below Goldsboro,' in which they were driven back by Gen. Robertson with severe loss.

Small reinforcements arrived from Petersburg and Wilmington on the 15th one regiment of which was placed in position to cover the railroad bridge over the Neuse, near this place. A battalion of artillery which had made a successful retreat from the works of the obstructions below Kinston after the enemy occupied the latter point in force, was stationed on this side of the river, at the railroad bridge and about a half a mile above at the county bridge, On the 16th a regiment arrived from Wilmington, and one from Petersburg, both of which were sent to the right bank of the river, and placed under Gen. Clingman's command, to protect the two bridges.

On the morning of the 17th, having no cavalry, and being unable to obtain information by other means, I directed Lieut. Col. Stevens, of the Engineers, with two brigades and five pieces of artillery, to make a reconnoisance, for the purpose of ascertaining the position and numbers of the enemy. Gen. Evan's brigade had then reached Goldsboro', by rail, and remaining on board, only awaited the clearing of the track and watering of the engines to move by rail to the position already occupied by Gen. Clingman with his three regiments about one mile and a half beyond the railroad bridge. The capacity of the water tanks being inadequate for the amount of transportation accumulated here at that time, the cars were delayed until after 12 o'clock for want of water; pending which, the enemy appeared in force before Gen. Clingman's 3 regiments, and he withdrew across the county bridge to this side of the river. The artillery of the enemy was playing upon the railroad bridge; and Evan's brigade had at last to move forward by the county road, and cross, if at all, the bridge a half mile above the railroad.

About two o'clock in the afternoon one bold and daring incendiary succeeding in reaching the bridge, and, covered by the wing wall of the abutment, lighted a flame which soon destroyed the superstructure, leaving the masonry abutments and pier intact. At that time reinforcements, which I had ordered from Richmond, were hourly expected.

It was very important for us now to save the county bridge, the only means remaining of crossing the river in this vicinity. Evans and Clingman's brigades were ordered to cross, supported by Pettigrew's brigade, and the Mississippi brigade just coming in, was ordered to move forward at once.

The enemy were driven back from their position on the line of the railroad; but on account of the lateness of the hour, the nature of the ground, and the fact that our artillery, cavalry, and a large portion of the reinforcements had not yet arrived, it was not advisable to attack their strong second position that evening.

During the night the enemy made a hurried retreat to their fortifications and gunboats moving with such celerity that it was useless to attempt pursuit with any other arm than cavalry, of which at that time, unfortunately we had none.

I passed over the railroad from the Neuse bridge to Wilmington on the 24th, and returned last night. The bridge is fast being repaired. At present we are subject to the temporary inconvenience of transhipment across the county bridge; but in a few days this will be remedied, and everything restored to the former condition.

I regret that this grand army of invasion did not remain in the interior long enough for us to get at them.—As it is, they burned the superstructure of two bridges, which cost originally less than ten thousand dollars, and can be replaced at once, and have utterly failed to attempt to take advantage of the temporary and partial interruption of our railroad line for the purpose of striking a decisive blow at any important point before we could thoroughly reestablish our communication with it.

I beg leave to call your attention to the reports of Lieut. Col. Stevens, Confederate State Engineers, and to Lieut. Col. Poole, as well as to those of the three Brigadier Generals previously named.

Our loss is reported at 71 killed and 268 wounded, and about 400 missing. Most of the latter were taken prisoners at Kinston bridge, and have since been returned paroled.

I am, General, very respectfully, your ob't servant,

(Signed) G. W. SMITH,
Major-General Commanding.

RETALIATION.—PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

[The Proclamation commences by reciting the efforts made to obtain from the U. S. government an admission or denial of the hanging of Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, for tearing down the U. S. Flag in New Orleans before that city was surrendered to the U. S. The first application was made on the 6th July, to which no answer was received. A second application was made on the 2d of August, to which Gen. Halleck replied that he had no sufficient information, but would immediately ascertain the facts and inform Gen. Lee thereof. No further answer being received, a third application was made on the 29th Nov., to which no answer has been received during the 15 days allowed for an answer. The Proclamation then says:]

And whereas in addition to the tacit admission resulting from the above refusal to answer I have received evidence fully establishing the truth of the fact that the said Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of this Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the forces under the command of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non combatant captive, and for no offence even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of the said city:

And whereas the silence of the Government of the United States, and its maintaining of said Butler in high office under its authority, for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities hereafter to be mentioned, afford evidence only too conclusive that the said Government sanctions the conduct of the said Butler, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for his crimes:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he be no longer considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging; and I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole before exchange until the said Butler shall have met due punishment for his crimes:

And whereas the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States under the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law or the usages of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which the following may be cited as examples:

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-combatants, have been confined at hard labor with balls and chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses. Others have been subjected to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy.

The soldier of the U. S. have been invited and encouraged by general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers, and sisters of our citizens.

Helpless women have been torn from their homes and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses, and prisons, and one, especially, on an Island of barren sand, under a tropical sun, have been fed with loathsome rations that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the most vilest insults.

Prisoners of war who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States on agreement that they should be released on parole have been seized and kept in close confinement.

Repeated pretexts have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city by fines levied and exacted under threat of imprisoning recusants at hard labor with ball and chain.

The entire population of the city of New Orleans have been forced to elect between starvation by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invaders of their country.

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, even to lone and aged women and to helpless children; and after being ejected from their homes and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets, or subsist on charity.

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans, till their owners would consent to share the crops with the commanding General, his brother Andrew J. Butler, and other officers; and when such consent had been extorted the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of the guards of the United States soldiers.

Where this partnership was refused, armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal: and even slaves, too aged or infirm for work have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by the owners, and driven to wander helpless on the highway.

By a recent General Order (No. 91) the entire property in that part of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi river, has been sequestrated for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty with orders to "gather up and collect the personal property and turn over to the proper officers, upon their receipts, such of said property as may be required for the use of the United States army; to collect together all the other personal property and bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidders"—an order which, if executed, condemns to punishment by starvation, at least a quarter of a million of human beings, of all ages, sexes, and conditions; and of which the execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the Confiscation law of our enemies, which he has directed to be enforced through the agency of civil officials. And, finally, the African slaves have not only been excited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but bumbers of them have actually been armed for a servile war, a war in its nature far exceeding in horrors the most merciless atrocities of the savages.

And whereas the officers under the command of the said Butler have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated:

And whereas the President of the U. S. has, by public and official declaration, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto, if these Independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the 1st day of January next, and has thus made known that all appeals to the laws of nations, the dictates of reason and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terrors of just retribution:

Now, therefore, I, JEFFERSON DAVIS, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the Divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of repressing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander in Chief of the armies of the C. S. do order,

1st. That all commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F. Butler be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals, deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

2d. That the private soldiers and non commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of the crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents, that they therefore be treated, when captured, as prisoners of war, with kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parol, that they will in no manner aid or serve the U. S. in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

3d. That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the Executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said States.

4th. That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the U. S. when found serving in company with armed slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on the 23d day of Dec, in the year of our Lord 1852

{L. S.}

JEFFERSON DAVIS

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sec'y of State.

CORN LAW IN ALABAMA.—The Legislature of Alabama has passed a bill requiring that no person, except the producer and miller, shall sell corn without first obtaining a license from the judge of Probate of the county in which the corn is to be sold, and the party so licensed is not allowed to sell corn at a greater profit than 20 per cent. on the price paid to the producer and charges, exclusive of the fees and taxes on the license; and no miller is allowed to sell corn except that which he receives as toll for grinding, or which he produces himself. Heavy penalties are fixed to the violation of this law; and the exportation of corn from the State is forbidden, except by permission of the Commissioner's Court of the county from which the corn is to be exported, and excepting, also, corn belonging to the Confederate Government or to any of the Confederate States This law has been approved by the Governor.

DONATIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Many persons in the State are ready to contribute what they can spare in clothing, shoes blankets &c. for the benefit of the soldiers of North-Carolina, provided they can be made certain that the articles sent will reach their destination. We have taken some pains to ascertain how this can be done, and the following is the result of our inquiries. These arrangements may be relied upon:

1. Governor Vance has ordered the Captain of every militia district in the State to call upon each family in their several districts, to purchase or collect what they may be willing to give to the North Carolina soldiers, blankets, jeanes, linseys, leather, shoes, socks carpets and clothes ready made, to be delivered by the colonel of the regiment to the Quartermaster in Raleigh to be forwarded by him to the proper regiment or company.

2. Besides this, the people of one or more Captains districts, if their donations are sufficiently large to justify it, may select a gentleman whom they may prefer to carry on their donations to the regiment or company, and the State will furnish the transportion and pay the necessary expenses of the agent.

3. All articles donated should be carefully put up in packages bags, boxes or barrels, and they should be legibly directed to the soldier or company for whom they are intended naming the company and regiment and if possible the brigade.

4. Persons who wish to send articles to any soldier or company, but who do not find it convenient to deliver it to the captain or their district, or to a special Agent by directing it carefully as above, may deliver it to the nearest Railroad Agent, directed to the care of Captain C. W Garrett, Quartermaster at Raleigh, N. C., and it will be promptly forwarded.

5. All articles intended for sick or wounded soldiers or for hospitals, must be carefully directed and sent to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh. N. C.—Nov. 11, 1862.

REV. R. J. GRAVES.

It will be recollected that the Legislature of the State, at its late session, passed a resolution authorizing the Governor to demand the Rev. R. J. Graves of the government at Richmond, in order that the charges against him may be investigated here. The Governor accordingly appointed A. C. Cowles, Esq., of Yadkin, to proceed to Richmond and make the demand; and Mr. Cowles having done so returned on Sunday evening with Mr. Graves.

We learn that in the absence of the President, the demand was made upon Mr. Seddon, the Secretary of War, who treated Mr. Cowles with due courtesy, and promptly complied with the demand. Mr. Graves is now in this City. We entertain no doubt that Gov. Vance will do his whole duty in the matter. If Mr. Graves is guilty of the crime of treason, let him be punished; if he is innocent, let him go free.

But every man is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty, yet Mr. Graves has been treated as a felon by Gen Winder. He used the grossest and most insulting language towards Mr. Graves, a minister of the Gospel, and an unarmed prisoner in his hands; and it is said he alluded also in the most insulting terms to the people of North Carolina, "pronouncing them "a d—d nest of traitors." Does this infamous tyrant act and speak for President Davis? Surely not. Then let him be hurled from the place which he disgrades by his vulgarity and tyranny.—*Ral. Standard, Dec* 31.

BURNING OF A BRIDGE.—A gentleman direct from the West, states that a large body of Yankee cavalry, dashed through one of the many mountain passes in the direction of Sullivan county, Tennessee, on Tuesday last, and burnt the bridge on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, across the Holston river, It is said that the guard stationed there to protect the bridge, ninety in number, were captured and paroled; and that the Yankee cavalry left for the west, declaring that they intended to burn every bridge between Bristol and Knoxville.

Another account says that the bridge was burst by East Tennessee traitors. We have no means of ascertaining positively which of the accounts is the correct one, but there seems to be no doubt about the burning of the bridge and that it was the result of incendiarism.

The bridge over the Holston, was a substantial structure, of considerable height and length and its reconstruction will require much time and labor, and involve an outlay of considerable magnitude.—*Express.*

From the South West.—*Van dorn's late Exploit.*—Mobile, Dec, 25.—A special to the Advertiser, dated, Grenada, 28th, says Van Dorn captured and paroled over 2,300 prisoners, destroyed over $3000 worth Fedr'l stores, burnt a thousand bales of cotton, took 1,000 army revolvers, 5,000 stand of small arms, horses and mules, and a large amount of other property. Van Dorn did not go in the vicinity of Memphis, as it was too strongly fortified and garisoned; and for the same reason he avoided Bolivar; but captured all their pickets; and burnt the bridges and trestle work on all the railroads necessary for their line of communication. Our loss was not over thirty.—Forrest did not attack Jackson, but has been tearing up the railroad track and doing good service generally. Van Dorn's whole force was 2,750 men. The reported attack on Memphis was a partizan ranger raid, which gave the Yankees a big scare.

OBITUARY.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Died, in Petersburg, Va., December 20th, 1862, Lieut H. C. BANNER, of company H, 48th N. C. Troops.

The deceased was the only son of C. L Banner, Esq., of Forsyth county, N. C. He, in common with all noble hearted young men, was strongly attached to home and home associations; but the land of his birth being invaded by a merciless and wicked foe, "he counted all things but lost" that he might cast in his lot with the glorious defenders of his native soil and the happiness of every Southern hearthstone. During his connection with the army he was loved and esteemed by all who knew him. On the 13th of December, while bravely and resolutely striking for his rights at Fredericksburg, Va., he received a severe wound in the back of his head. Being no longer able to render service upon the field, he became anxious to return to the fond embrace of "loved ones at home." He succeeded in travelling as far as Petersburg, where he was met on the 20th by his faithful father and affectionate sister, who had hastened to his comfort. That night he spent in their esteemed company, receiving all the attention that a father's love and a sister's heart could bestow; but on the morning following, without a murmur or a groan, he closed his eyes to this world of "wars and rumors of wars," and fell into the hands of Him who is too wise to err and too good to do wrong. He leaves his parents, three sisters, and many friends and acquaintances, who deeply mourn his departure from their midst and their devotions. May the God of consolation sustain them in their bereavement, and right early bring this national conflict to an honorable close, when home circles will no more be called to weep over the shedding of precious blood and the surrendering of useful lives upon the field of battle.

CAIN.

From the Petersburg Express, Dec. 22.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Lieut. BANNER, of the 48th Regiment North Carolina Troops, who was dangerously wounded in the head at the battle near Fredericksburg, breathed his last at Jarratt's Hotel, in this city, yesterday morning.—The friends of deceased were endeavoring to take him to the home of his birth and the scenes of his boyhood when extreme illness arrested their progress, and death soon after ensued. Lieut. B. is represented by those who knew him best as being a gallant soldier, an accomplished gentleman and a true patriot. Surely, no man could fall in a holier cause nor could any leave a fairer record for surviving friends.

From the Petersburg Express, Dec. 30.

DIED, in Petersburg, Va., on Sunday, Dec. 21, 1862, of a wound received in the battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th December, Lieut. HENRY C. BANNER, of Company K, 48th Reg't N. C. Troops, aged 23 years.

For several weeks before, and also after the battles before Richmond, he was stationed with his regiment near Petersburg, and became acquainted with many citizens, of whom he used to speak in terms of kindness and affection.

He was a dutiful son an affectionate brother, a faithful friend, a kind neighbor, and a good citizen.

As an officer, he deserved and won the love of those below, and the respect of those above him, in military rank. By much exposure and fatigue, amid the heats of summer and the frosts of winter, in the camp, at the bivouac, and on the march over mountains and through swamps and rivers, his fortitude was severely tried and never found wanting. Amid the perils of battles on the Chickahominy, at Manassas, in Maryland, and on the Rappahannock, his courage attracted the notice and received the praise of his commanders. A true soldier and a gallant gentleman, diligent in the performance of all his duty, patient and cheerful under sufferings, and brave in the face of danger, he fell, as the patriot loves to fall when his time comes, in the path of honor, amidst the strife of battle and in the hour of victory.

L.

Counting House Calendar, 1863.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
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	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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MAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30	31	—	—	—	—
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	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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JULY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
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	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
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	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	—	—

New Advertisements.

Salt Distribution.

As some of the citizens of this county, particularly those residing in the North-Eastern and North-Western portions of the same, have so far to come to Salem for Salt that they often reach here on Salt days after the supply has been sold, and therefore have their trip in vain, I have, for their accommodation, determined to send several loads of Salt to PFAFFTOWN, and to CHALK LEVEL, and there distribute it among the people of that part of the county.

I shall probably be able to do this in the course of a week or two, and will send out notices through those sections some days in advance of the distribution.

I shall still observe Wednesdays and Saturdays as Salt days at home. E. A. VOGLER.
Salt Ag't. Forsyth Co.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1863.

As it has happened several times lately that persons in distress for salt, and fearing that they might be too late to get any, have traveled half the night and reached here long before day on salt day, (some even soon after midnight,) I would here say that I will not commence selling salt before 9 o'clock on salt days, that they need not thus expose themselves. It is truly distressing to see the great want of salt and the disappointment often met in not obtaining any; but I am doing all in my power to relieve them and will accommodate all as far and as speedily as I can.

☞ Wagons to haul are needed. E. A. V.

CORN WANTED!

APPLY at this office.

THOMAS T. BEST,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
WINSTON, N. C.,

SUCCESSOR TO P. A. WILSON.

THE subscriber is prepared to carry on the Tailoring business, in all its branches, at the old stand recently occupied by P. A. Wilson, where he is prepared to accommodate the old customers of the establishment, and the public in general, in a satisfactory manner. All he asks is a fair trial.

☞ Having contracted with the State Government to furnish clothing for the Army, he will pay a fair price for any quantity of Home-made Jeans, to be made up into garments in Winston. T. T. B.
Jan. 9, 1863 36-1y

WANTED TO HIRE

A NEGRO man, about 40 years of age, who understands farming, and will work without an overseer. A liberal price will be paid.
Address, ALPHA,
Jan. 9–2t. Bethania, N. C.

JUST PUBLISHED

AT THIS OFFICE, A THIRD EDITION OF

BLUM'S
FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC FOR 1863.

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
L. V. BLUM.
Salem, Oct 1862.

State of North Carolina.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1862.

Thomas Sullivan, Adm'r. of Archabald Pettiford, dec'd vs Alfred Pettiford and others. } Petition to sell real estate to pay debts.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Alfred Pettiford, Isaac Pettiford, Fanny intermarried with ——, and Sally intermarried with —— Valentine, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the People's Press published in Salem, N. C., notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Forsyth, at the Court-house in Winston, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or a motion will be made for an order of sale, and will be heard ex parte.

Witness C. L. Banner, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, 1862,
C. L. BANNER, c. c. c.
Dec. 25, 1862. 35::6w

To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of

150 lbs Best English Calomel.
20 lbs. Gum Opium.
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 doz. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
19 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine.
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs, Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by
PARISH & WADDILL,
dec. 5,::31::3m] Main Street, Danville, Va.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.
E. L. HEGE.
Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS THE TIME LIMITED IN my proclamation forbidding the exportation of Salt, Bacon, Pork, Beef, Corn, Meal, Flour, Potatoes, Shoes, Leather, Hides, Cotton Cloth and Yarn and Woolen Cloth, is about to expire, and the same necessity exists now as then for the prohibition:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this proclamation, continuing the said prohibition, with the same restrictions and exceptions as were contained in said proclamation, for thirty days from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, Z. B. VANCE, Governor, hath signed these presents, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

{L. S.}

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 87th year of our Independence.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, JR.,
Dec. 26–2t. Private Secretary.
All papers of the State will copy twice.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IN ORDER TO STOP, IF possible, the wicked system of speculation which is blighting the land, and prevent the production of famine and distress in the midst of plenty, the Legislature of North Carolina, by joint resolution thereof, ratified on the 22d day of this month, (November,) have authorized me to lay an embargo upon the exportation from the State of certain articles of prime necessity, except to certain persons and for certain purposes:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any salt, bacon, pork, cotton, corn, meal, flour, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, and yarn and woolen cloth. The following persons are alone to be exempted from this prohibition, viz:

All Quartermasters and Commissaries, Agents of the Confederate Government and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character; also all Agents of any county, district, town or corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such articles in behalf of such town, county, district, or corporation for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit; also all persons who may make oath before the nearest Justice of the Peace that the articles purchased are for their own private use, and not for re-sale before they are removed; also all persons, non residents, who may have bought such articles before the date hereof. The exception is to extend to salt made by non-residents on theses coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering any of our ports from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped *in transitu* from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State.

Until further order the Colonels of Militia in the different counties, are enjoined to see that this proclamation is enforced.

Not intending or desiring to prevent the people of our sister States from sharing with our own citizens whatever we can spare, but to repress speculation so far as may be possible, I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to aid and sustain me in the enforcement of this proclamation for the common good.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General, and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

{L. S.}

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 26th day of November, A. D., 1862, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE

By the Governor:
R. H. BATTLE, *Private Secretary.*
Raleigh, Nov. 28th, 1862.

THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
AND MAIL
AND MAIL
AND MAIL
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY

And is mailed to subscribers at $1 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $6 00 for twelve months, and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $3 00 per hundred.

It is published at Raleigh, N. C., by the Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS established in Newbern in 1858. It is independent in all things, belongs to no party, and is a live newspaper.

No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address
J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1862

Charles Berrier	Jonah Leinback
Col. Clinard	Dr. Jas. F. Long
A. Dunnegan	Lt. W. J. Leak
Rev. Elias Dodson	Lewis Mise
Mrs. Cecilia Forest	Mrs. Moriah Pickle
Mrs. Henrietta Forest	Miss. Cary C Parsons
M. T. Hepetintall 2	E. T Reich
Thornton Hampton	A. B. Stith
Nancy Hanes	David Tesh
mrs. L. B. Ingram	Hank Wear
miss. Sarah Jenkins	Capt. T. W. Whatley
S. S. Long	miss. Marg't Wyer

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., November 15th, 1862.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

Tor the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50	1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1 do	2 days	0.75	1 do	1 week	1.75
1 do	3 days	1.00	1 do	2 weeks	3.00
1 do	4 days	1.25	1 do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

Southern Mail, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

Jefferson Mail, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Wytheville (Va.) Mail (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9 p. m.

Reidsville Mail, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

Greensborough Mail, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

Walnut Cove Mail, (via Walketown, and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

Winston Mail arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

Office Hours:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.
O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones.
10	John E Clayten, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michæl Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A F Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichæl, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district. W. ALSPAUGH,
april 25—52—4t C. B. S. C. S.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-5w-dd

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No.	Title	Pages
No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

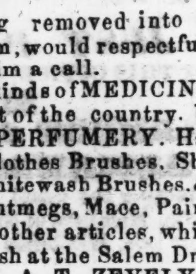
Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!



THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country. besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes. Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store.

A. T. ZEVELY.
March. 1860. 50-tf.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

PAINTS,
PAINTS! PAINTS!!

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umoer,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

Paints Ground in Oil.

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
re Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,

For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnil ever brought the market, consisting of

No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.
at the Salem DrugStore.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office
THE
JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License.	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SOUTHERN
PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and WM. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

RICHMOND
TYPE FOUNDRY.

The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

From a Bodkin
TO A
Ten-Cylinder Press.

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper, and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H, L. P. & CO.
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22—m.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.
March 28th, 1862. 48-1

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTIES.	WHITE	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	421	3445	11853
Alexander	5,392	19	611	6022
Anson	6,562	151	6951	13664
Alleghany	3,357	27	206	3590
Ashe	7,423	142	391	7956
Beaufort	8,172	729	5878	14779
Bertie	5,846	270	8186	14311
Bladen	6,333	435	5327	11995
Brunswick	4,515	260	3631	8406
Buncombe	10,923	100	1193	12634
Burke	6,647	19	2371	9237
Cabarrus	7,402	94	3040	10546
Caldwell	6,297	74	1088	7499
Camden	2,940	76	2127	5343
Carteret	6,064	152	1969	8185
Caswell	6 581	279	9355	15215
Catawba	9,038	128	1664	10306
Chatham	12,555	304	6246	17105
Cherokee	8,609	38	519	9166
Chowan	2,978	151	3713	9842
Cleaveland	10,103	109	2131	12348
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	8597
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,561	978	5830	16369
Currituck	4,671	221	2524	7416
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6101	101	2392	8494
Duplin	8,286	374	716	15786
Edgecombe	6,880	388	10108	17376
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	12691
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4 180	352	3902	8444
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	23396
Greene	2,826	152	3947	7925
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	2459	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5 488		313	5801
Henderson	8 981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,548	193	4916	15657
Jones	2,210	107	3413	5730
Lenoir	4,903	177	3131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	194	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	488	4481	11628
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4 473	1481	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5.798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	3-0	2645	16793
Richmond	5 211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10 522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,847	86	2469	10492
Surry	8 949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,303	143	1597	4943
Union	8 903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16.470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4 923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3.596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4.771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8.721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13 280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5 944	280	3496	9750
Yadkin	9.110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8.229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters. . . . . 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged double letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

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VICE-PRESIDENT:
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OF GEORGIA.

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TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
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Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms,
VIRGINIA.
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William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.
ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
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FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.
GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.
KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.
LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.
MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.
MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrew,
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Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson
SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen,
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager
TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.
TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.
VIRGINIA.
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John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. 20, '60	Unanimous.
Mississippi,	Jan. 9, '61	84 to 89
Alabama,	Jan. 11, '61	61 to 39
Florida,	Jan. 11, '61	92 to 29
Georgia,	Jan. 19, '61	202 to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. 26, '61	113 to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	166 to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas.	May 6, '61	69 to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate. 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratition.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency, Henry T. Clak Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf